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(54) NOVEL DNAs AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PROTEINS BY USING THE SAME

(57) DNAs having the nucleotide sequences of the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table and a process for producing a protein which comprises inserting these DNAs into expression vectors to thereby produce a protein having molecular weights of about 60 kD (under reductive conditions) and about 60 kD and 120 kD (under non-reductive conditions) and being capable of inhibiting formation of osteoclast. These proteins are useful in the treatment of osteoporosis and rheumatism.

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Description**FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY**

5 The present invention relates to a novel DNA and a process for preparing a protein which possesses an activity to inhibit osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation (hereinafter called osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity) by a genetic engineering technique using the DNA. More particularly, the present invention relates to a genomic DNA encoding a protein OCIF which possesses an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing said protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Human bones are constantly repeating a process of resorption and formation. Osteoblasts controlling formation of bones and osteoclasts controlling resorption of bones take major roles in this process. Osteoporosis is a typical disease caused by abnormal metabolism of bones. This disease is caused when bone resorption by osteoclasts exceeds bone formation by osteoblasts. Although the mechanism of this disease is still to be elucidated completely, the disease causes the bones to ache, makes the bones fragile, and may result in fracturing of the bones. As the population of the aged increases, this disease results in an increase in bedridden aged people which becomes a social problem. Urgent development of a therapeutic agent for this disease is strongly desired. Disease due to a decrease in bone mass is expected to be treated by controlling bone resorption, accelerating bone formation, or improving balance between bone resorption and formation.

15 Osteogenesis is expected to increase by accelerating proliferation, differentiation, or activation of the cells controlling bone formation, or by controlling proliferation, differentiation, or activation of the cells involved in bone resorption. In recent years, strong interest has been directed to physiologically active proteins (cytokines) exhibiting such activities as described above, and energetic research is ongoing on this subject. The cytokines which have been reported to accelerate proliferation or differentiation of osteoblasts include the proteins of fibroblast growth factor family (FGF: Rodan S. B. et al., Endocrinology vol. 121, p 1917, 1987), insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I: Hock J. M. et al., Endocrinology vol. 122, p 254, 1988), insulin growth factor II (IGF-II: McCarthy T. et al., Endocrinology vol. 124, p 301, 1989), Activin A (Centrella M. et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., vol. 11, p 250, 1991), transforming growth factor- β , (Noda M., The Bone, vol. 2, p 29, 1988), Vasculotropin (Varonique M. et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., vol. 199, p 380, 1994), and the protein of heterotopic bone formation factor family (bone morphogenic protein; BMP: BMP-2; Yanaguchi A. et al., J. Cell Biol. vol. 113, p 682, 1991, OP-1; Sampath T. K. et al., J. Biol. Chem. vol. 267, p 20532, 1992, and Knutson R. et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. vol. 194, p 1352, 1993).

20 On the other hand, as the cytokines which suppress differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts, transforming growth factor- β (Chenu C. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, vol. 85, p 5683, 1988), interleukin-4 (Kasano K. et al., Bone-Miner., vol. 21, p 179, 1993), and the like have been reported. Further, as the cytokines which suppress bone resorption by osteoclast, calcitonin (Bone-Miner., vol. 17, p 347, 1992), macrophage colony stimulating factor (Hattersley G. et al., J. Cell. Physiol. vol. 137, p 199, 1988), interleukin-4 (Watanabe, K. et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. vol. 172, p 1035, 1990), and interferon- γ (Gowen M. et al., J. Bone Miner. Res., vol. 1, p 46.9, 1986) have been reported.

25 These cytokines are expected to be used as agents for treating diseases accompanying bone loss by accelerating bone formation or suppressing of bone resorption. Clinical tests are being undertaken to verify the effect of improving bone metabolism of some cytokines such as insulin-like growth factor-I and the heterotopic bone formation factor family. In addition, calcitonin is already commercially available as a therapeutic agent for osteoporosis and a pain relief agent. At present, drugs for clinically treating bone diseases or shortening the period of treatment of bone diseases include activated vitamin D₃, calcitonin and its derivatives, and hormone preparations such as estradiol agent, ipriflavon or calcium preparations. These agents are not necessarily satisfactory in terms of the efficacy and therapeutic results. Development of a novel therapeutic agent which can be used in place of these agents is strongly desired.

30 In view of this situation, the present inventors have undertaken extensive studies. As a result, the present inventors had found protein OCIF exhibiting an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity in a culture broth of human embryonic lung fibroblast IMR-90 (ATCC Deposition No. CCL186), and filed a patent application (PCT/JP96/00374). The present inventors have conducted further studies relating to the origin of this protein OCIF exhibiting the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity. The studies have matured into determination of the sequence of a genomic DNA encoding the human origin OCIF. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a genomic DNA encoding protein OCIF exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Specifically, the present invention relates to a genomic DNA encoding protein OCIF exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA.

5 The DNA of the present invention includes the nucleotide sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table attached hereto.

Moreover, the present invention relates to a process for preparing a protein, comprising inserting a DNA including the nucleotide sequences of the sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table into an expression vector, producing a vector capable of expressing a protein having the following physicochemical characteristics and exhibiting the activity

10 of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts, and producing this protein by a genetic engineering technique,

(a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):

15 (i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,
 (ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:

includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 of the Sequence Table,

20 (c) affinity:
 exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and
 (d) thermal stability:

25 (i) the osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
 (ii) the osteoclast differentiation and/or maturation inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes.

The protein obtained by expressing the gene of the present invention exhibits an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity. This protein is effective as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving decrease in the amount of bone such as osteoporosis, diseases relating to bone metabolism abnormality such as rheumatism, degenerative joint disease, or multiple myeloma, and is useful as an antigen to establish an immunological diagnosis of such diseases.

35 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a result of Western Blotting analysis of the protein obtained by causing genomic DNA of the present invention to express a protein in Example 4 (iii), wherein lane 1 indicates a marker, lane 2 indicates the culture broth of COS7 cells in which a vector pWESR α OCIF (Example 4 (iii)) has been transfected, and lane 3 is the culture broth of

40 COS7 cell in which a vector pWESR α (control) has been transfected.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The genomic DNA encoding the protein OCIF which exhibits osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity in the present invention can be obtained by preparing a cosmid library using a human placenta genomic DNA and a cosmid vector and by screening this library using DNA fragments which are prepared based on the OCIF cDNA as a probe. The thus-obtained genomic DNA is inserted into a suitable expression vector to prepare an OCIF expression cosmid. A recombinant type OCIF can be obtained by transfected the genomic DNA into a host organism such as various types of cells or microorganism strains and causing the DNA to express a protein by a conventional method. The resultant protein exhibiting osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity (an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor) is useful as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving a decrease in bone mass such as osteoporosis and other diseases relating to bone metabolism abnormality and also as an antigen to prepare antibodies for establishing immunological diagnosis of such diseases. The protein of the present invention can be prepared as a drug composition for oral or non-oral administration. Specifically, the drug composition of the present invention containing the protein which is an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor as an active ingredient can be safely administered to humans and animals. As the form of drug composition, a composition for injection, composition for intravenous drip, suppository, nasal agent, sublingual agent, percutaneous absorption agent, and the like are given. In the case of the composition for injection, such a composition is a mixture of a pharmacologically effective amount of osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor of the present

invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition may further comprise amino acids, saccharides, cellulose derivatives, and other excipients and/or activation agents, including other organic compounds and inorganic compounds which are commonly added to a composition for injection. When an injection preparation is prepared using the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory factor of the present invention and these excipients and activation agents, a pH adjuster, buffering agent, stabilizer, solubilizing agent, and the like may be added if necessary to prepare various types of injection agents.

5 The present invention will now be described in more detail by way of examples which are given for the purpose of illustration and not intended to be limiting of the present invention.

10 **Example 1**

(Preparation of a cosmid library)

A cosmid library was prepared using human placenta genomic DNA (Clonetech; Cat. No. 6550-2) and pWE15 cosmid vector (Stratagene). The experiment was carried out following principally the protocol attached to the pWE15 cosmid vector kit of Stratagene Company, provided Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1989)) was referred to for common procedures for handling DNA, *E. coli*, and phage.

20 **(i) Preparation of restrictive enzymolysate of human-genomic DNA**

Human placenta genomic DNA dissolved in 750 μ l of a solution containing 10 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, and 100 mM NaCl was added to four 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes (tube A, B, C, and D) in the amount of 100 μ g each. Restriction enzyme MboI was added to these tubes in the amounts of 0.2 unit for tube A, 0.4 unit for tube B, 0.6 unit for tube C, and 0.8 unit for tube D, and DNA was digested for 1 hour. Then, EDTA in the amount to make a 20 mM concentration was added to each tube to terminate the reaction, followed by extraction with phenol/chloroform (1:1). A two-fold amount of ethanol was added to the aqueous layer to precipitate DNA. DNA was collected by centrifugation, washed with 70% ethanol, and DNA in each tube was dissolved in 100 μ l of TE (10 mM HCl (pH 8.0) + 1 mM EDTA buffer solution, hereinafter called TE). DNA in four tubes was combined in one tube and incubated for 10 minutes at 68°C. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was overlayed onto a 10%-40 % linear sucrose gradient which was prepared in a buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 5 mM EDTA, and 1 mM NaCl in an centrifugal tube (38 ml). The tube was centrifuged at 26,000 rpm for 24 hours at 20°C using a rotor SRP28SA manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd. and 0.4 ml fractions of the sucrose gradient was collected using a fraction collector. A portion of each fraction was subjected to 0.4% agarose electrophoresis to confirm the size of DNA. Fractions containing DNA with a length of 30 kb (kilo base pair) to 40 kb were thus combined. The DNA solution was diluted with TE to make a sucrose concentration to 10% or less and 2.5-fold volumes of ethanol was added to precipitate DNA. DNA was dissolved in TE and stored at 4°C.

25 **(ii) Preparation of cosmid vector**

The pWE15 cosmid vector obtained from Stratagene Company was completely digested with restriction enzyme BamHI according to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit. DNA collected by ethanol precipitation was dissolved in TE to a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Phosphoric acid at the 5'-end of this DNA was removed using calf small intestine alkaline phosphatase, and DNA was collected by phenol extraction and ethanol precipitation. The DNA was dissolved in TE to a concentration of 1 mg/ml.

30 **(iii) Ligation of genomic DNA to vector and in vitro packaging**

1.5 micrograms of genomic DNA fractionated according to size and 3 μ g of pWE15 cosmid vector which was digested with restriction enzyme BamHI were ligated in 20 μ l of a reaction solution using Ready-To-Go T4DNA ligase of Pharmacia Company. The ligated DNA was packaged in vitro using Gigapack™ II packaging extract (Stratagene) according to the protocol. After the packaging reaction, a portion of the reaction mixture was diluted stepwise with an SM buffer solution and mixed with *E. coli* XL1-Blue MR (Stratagene) which was suspended in 10 mM MgCl₂ to cause phage to infect, and plated onto LB agar plates containing 50 μ g/ml of ampicillin. The number of colonies produced was counted. The number of colonies per 1 μ l of packaging reaction was calculated based on this result.

35 **(iv) Preparation of a cosmid library**

The packaging reaction solution thus prepared was mixed with *E. coli* XL1-Blue MR and the mixture was plated onto agarose plates containing ampicillin so as to produce 50,000 colonies per agarose plate having a 15 cm of diam-

eter. After incubating the plate overnight at 37°C, an LB culture medium was added in the amount of 3 ml per plate to suspend and collect colonies of *E. coli*. Each agarose plate was again washed with 3 ml of the LB culture medium and the washing was combined with the original suspension of *E. coli*. The *E. coli* collected from all agarose plates was placed in a centrifugal tube, glycerol was added to a concentration of 20%, and ampicillin was further added to make a final concentration of 50 µg/ml. A portion of the *E. coli* suspension was removed and the remainder was stored at -80°C. The removed *E. coli* was diluted stepwise and plated onto an agar plates to count the number of colonies per 1 ml of suspension.

5 **Example 2**

10 **(Screening of cosmid library and purification of colony)**

15 A nitrocellulose filter (Millipore) with a diameter of 14.2 cm was placed on each LB agarose plate with a diameter of 15 cm which contained 50 µg/ml of ampicillin. The cosmid library was plated onto the plates so as to produce 50,000 colonies of *E. coli* per plate, followed by incubation overnight at 37°C. *E. coli* on the nitrocellulose filter was transferred to another nitrocellulose filter according to a conventional method to obtain two replica filters. According to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit, cosmid DNA in the *E. coli* on the replica filters was denatured with an alkali, neutralized, and immobilized on the nitrocellulose filter using a Stratalinker (Stratagene). The filters were heated for two hours at 80°C in a vacuum oven. The nitrocellulose filters thus obtained were hybridized using two kinds of DNA produced, respectively, from 5'-end and 3'-end of human OCIF cDNA as probes. Namely, a plasmid was purified from *E. coli* pKB/OIF10 (deposited at The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Biotechnology Laboratory, Deposition No. FERM BP-5267) containing OCIF cDNA. The plasmid containing OCIF cDNA was digested with restriction enzymes KpnI and EcoRI. Fragments thus obtained was separated using agarose gel electrophoresis. KpnI/EcoRI fragment with a length of 0.2 kb was purified using a QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). This DNA was labeled with ³²P using the Megaprime DNA Labeling System (Amasham) (5'-DNA probe). Apart from this, a BamHI/EcoRV fragment with a length of 0.2 kb which was produced from the above plasmid by digestion with restriction enzymes BamHI and EcoRV was purified and labeled with ³²P (3'-DNA probe). One of the replica filters described above was hybridized with the 5'-DNA probe and the other with the 3'-DNA probe. Hybridization and washing of the filters were carried out according to the protocol attached to the cosmid vector kit. Autoradiography 20 detected several positive signals with each probe. One colony which gave positive signals with both probe was identified. The colony on the agar plate, which corresponding to the signal on the autoradiogram was isolated and purified. A cosmid was prepared from the purified colony by a conventional method. This cosmid was named pWEOCIF. The size of human genomic DNA contained in this cosmid was about 38 kb.

35 **Example 3**

40 **(Determination of the nucleotide sequence of human OCIF genomic DNA)**

(i) Subcloning of OCIF genomic DNA

45 Cosmid pWEOCIF was digested with restriction enzyme EcoRI. After the separation of the DNA fragments thus produced by electrophoresis using a 0.7% agarose gel, the DNA fragments were transferred to a nylon membrane (Hybond -N, Amasham) by the Southern blot technique and immobilized on the nylon membrane using Stratalinker (Stratagene). On the other hand, plasmid pBKOCIF was digested with restriction enzyme EcoRI and a 1.6 kb fragment containing human OCIF cDNA was isolated by agarose gel electrophoresis. The fragment was labeled with ³²P using the Megaprime DNA labeling system (Amasham).

50 Hybridization of the nylon membranes described above with the ³²P-labeled 1.6-kb OCIF cDNA was performed according to a conventional method detected that DNA fragments with a size of 6 kb, 4 kb, 3.6 kb, and 2.6 kb. These fragments hybridized with the human OCIF cDNA were isolated using agarose gel electrophoresis and individually subcloned into an EcoRI site of pBluescript II SK + vector (Stratagene) by a conventional method. The resulting plasmids were respectively named pBSE 6, pBSE 4, pBSE 3.6, and PBSE 2.6.

(ii) Determination of the nucleotide sequence

55 The nucleotide sequence of human OCIF genomic DNA which was subcloned into the plasmid was determined using the ABI Dideoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction kit (Perkin Elmer) and the 373 Sequencing System (Applied Biosystems). The primer used for the determination of the nucleotide sequence was synthesized based on the nucleotide sequence of human OCIF cDNA (Sequence ID No. 4 in the Sequence Table). The nucleotide

sequences thus determined are given as the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table. The Sequence ID No. 1 includes the first exon of the OCIF gene and the Sequence ID No. 2 includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth exons. A stretch of about 17 kb is present between the first and second exons.

5 Example 4

(Production of recombinant OCIF using COS-7 cells)

(i) Preparation of OCIF genomic DNA expression cosmid

10 To express OCIF genomic DNA in animal cells, an expression unit of expression plasmid pcDL-SR α 296 (Molecular and Cellar Biology, vol. 8, P466-472, 1988) was inserted into cosmid vector pWE15 (Stratagene). First of all, the expression plasmid pcDL-SR α 296 was digested with a restriction enzyme Sal I to cut out expression unit with a length of about 1.7 kb which includes an SR α promotor, SV40 later splice signal, poly (A) addition signal, and so on. The digestion products were separated by agarose electrophoresis and the 1.7-kb fragment was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). On the other hand, cosmid vector pWE15 was digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and fragments were separated using agarose gel electrophoresis. pWE15 DNA of 8.2 kb long was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). The ends of these two DNA fragments were blunted using a DNA blunting kit (Takara Shuzo), ligated using a DNA ligation kit (Takara Shuzo), and transferred into E. coli DH5 α (Gibco BRL). The resultant transformant was grown and the expression cosmid pWESR α containing an expression unit was purified using a Qiagen column (Qiagen).

20 The cosmid pWE OCIF containing the OCIF genomic DNA with a length of about 38 kb obtained in (i) above was digested with a restriction enzyme NotI to cut out the OCIF genomic DNA of about 38 kb. After separation by agarose gel electrophoresis, the DNA was purified using the QIAEX II gel extraction kit (Qiagen). On the other hand, the expression cosmid pWESR α was digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and the digestion product was extracted with phenol and chloroform, ethanol-precipitated, and dissolved in TE.

25 pWESR α digested with a restriction enzyme EcoRI and an EcoRI-XmnI-NotI adapter (#1105, #1156 New England Biolaboratory Co.) were ligated using T4 DNA ligase (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). After removal of the free adapter by agarose gel electrophoresis, the product was purified using QIAEX gel extraction kit (Qiagen). The OCIF genomic DNA with 30 a length of about 37 kb which was derived from the digestion with restriction enzyme NotI and the pWESR α to which the adapter was attached were ligated using T4.DNA ligase (Takara Shuzo). The DNA was packaged in vitro using the Gigapack packaging extract (Stratagene) and infected with E. coli XL1-Blue MR (Stratagene). The resultant transformant was grown and the expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF which contained OCIF genomic DNA was inserted was purified using a Qiagen column (Qiagen). The OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF was ethanol-precipitated and 35 dissolved in sterile distilled water and used in the following analysis.

(ii) Transient expression of OCIF genomic DNA and measurement of OCIF activity

40 A recombinant OCIF was expressed as described below using the OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF obtained in (i) above and its activity was measured. COS-7 (8×10^5 cells/well) cells (Riken Cell Bank, RCB0539) were planted in a 6-well plate using DMEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco BRL). On the following day, the culture medium was removed and cells were washed with serum-free DMEM culture medium. The OCIF expression cosmid pWESR α OCIF which had been diluted with OPTI-MEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) was mixed with Lipopfectamine and the mixture was added to the cells in each well according to the attached protocol. The expression cosmid pWESR α was added to the cells in the same manner as a control. The amount of the cosmid DNA and Lipopfectamine was respectively 3 μ g and 12 μ l. After 24 hours, the culture medium was removed and 1.5 ml of 45 fresh EX-CELL 301 culture medium (JRH Bioscience) was added to each well. The culture medium was recovered after 48 hours and used as a sample for the measurement of OCIF activity. The measurement of OCIF activity was carried out according to the method described by Kumegawa, M. et al. (Protein, Nucleic Acid, and Enzyme, Vol. 34, p 999 (1989)) and the method of TAKAHASHI, N. et al. (Endocrinology vol. 122, p 1373 (1988)). The osteoclast formation in 50 the presence of activated vitamin D₃ from bone marrow cells isolated from mice aged about 17 days was evaluated by the induction of tartaric acid resistant acidic phosphatase activity. The inhibition of the acid phosphatase was measured and used as the activity of the protein which possesses osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity (OCIF). Namely, 100 μ l/well of a OCIF sample which was diluted with α -MEM culture medium (Gibco BRL) containing 2×10^{-8} M activated 55 vitamin D₃ and 10% fetal bovine serum was added to each well of a 96 well micro plate. Then, 3×10^5 bone marrow cells isolated from mice (about 17-days old) suspended in 100 μ l of α -MEM culture medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum were added to each well of the 96 well micro plate and cultured for a week at 37°C and 100% humidity under 5% CO₂ atmosphere. On days 3 and 5, 160 μ l of the conditioned medium was removed from each well, and 160 μ l of a sam-

ple which was diluted with α -MEM culture medium containing 1×10^{-8} M activated vitamin D₃ and 10% fetal bovine serum was added. After 7 days from the start of culturing, the cells were washed with a phosphate buffered saline and fixed with a ethanol/acetone (1:1) solution for one minute at room temperature. The osteoclast formation was detected by staining the cells using an acidic phosphatase activity measurement kit (Acid Phosphatase, Leucocyte, Cat.No. 387-A, Sigma Company). A decrease in the number of cells positive to acidic phosphatase activity in the presence of tartaric acid was taken as the OCIF activity. The results are shown in Table 1, which indicates that the conditioned medium exhibits the similar activity to natural type OCIF obtained from the IMR-90 culture medium and recombinant OCIF produced by CHO cells.

10

TABLE 1

15

Activity of OCIF expressed by COS-7 cells in the conditioned medium						
Dilution	1/10	1/20	1/40	1/80	1/160	1/320
OCIF genomic DNA introduced	++	++	++	++	+	-
Vector introduced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-

20 "++" indicates an activity inhibiting 80% or more of osteoclast formation, "+" indicates an activity inhibiting 30-80% of osteoclast formation, and "-" indicates that no inhibition of osteoclast formation is observed.

25

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(iii) Identification of the product by Western Blotting

25 A buffer solution (10 μ l) for SDS-PAGE (0.5 M Tris-HCl, 20% glycerol, 4% SDS, 20 μ g/ml bromophenol blue, pH 6.8) was added to 10 μ l of the sample for the measurement of OCIF activity prepared in (ii) above. After boiling for 3 minutes at 100°C, the mixture was subjected to 10% SDS polyacrylamide electrophoresis under non-reducing conditions. The proteins were transferred from the gel to a PVDF membrane (ProBlott, Perkin Elmer) using semi-dry blotting apparatus (Biorad). The membrane was blocked and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C together with a horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-OCIF antibody obtained by labeling the previously obtained OCIF protein with horseradish peroxidase according to a conventional method. After washing, the protein which has bound the anti-OCIF antibody was detected using the ECL system (Amasham). As shown in Figure 1, two bands, one with a molecular weight of about 120 kilo dalton and the other 60 kilo dalton, were detected in the supernatant obtained from the culture broth of COS-7 cells in which pWESR α OCIF was transfected. On the other hand, these two bands with a molecular weight of about 30 120 kilo dalton and 60 kilo dalton were not detected in the supernatant obtained from the culture broth of COS-7 cells in which pWESR α vector was transfected, confirming that the protein obtained was OCIF.

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

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The present invention provides a genomic DNA encoding a protein OCIF which possesses an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and a process for preparing this protein by a genetic engineering technique using the genomic DNA. The protein obtained by expressing the gene of the present invention exhibits an osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity and is useful as an agent for the treatment and improvement of diseases involving a decrease in the amount of bone such as osteoporosis, other diseases resulting from bone metabolism abnormality such as rheumatism or degenerative joint disease, and multiple myeloma. The protein is further useful as an antigen to establish antibodies useful for an immunological diagnosis of such diseases.

NOTE ON MICROORGANISM

Depositing Organization:

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, National Institute of Bioscience and Human Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology

Address:

1-3, Higashi-1-Chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan

Date of Deposition:

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Accession No. FERM BP-5267

TABLE OF SEQUENCES

5 Sequence number: 1
 Length of sequence: 1316
 10 Sequence Type: nucleic acid
 Strandedness: double
 15 Topology: linear
 Molecular type: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-1)

20 Sequence:
 CTGGAGACAT ATAACTTGAA CACTTGGCCC TGATGGGAA GCAGCTCTGC AGGGACTTT 60
 TCAGCCATCT GTAAACAATT TCAGTGGCAA CCCGCGAACT GTAAATCCATG AATGGGACCA 120
 25 CACTTTACAA GTCATCAAGT CTAACCTCTA GACCAGGGAA TTAATGGGG AGACACCCAA 180
 CCCTAGAGCA AAGTGCCTAA CTTCTGTGCA TAGCTTGAGG CTAGCTGAAA GACCTCCGAGG 240
 AGGCTACTCC AGAAGTTCA CGCGTAGGAA GCTCCGATAC CAATAGCCCT TTGATGATGG 300
 30 TGGGGTTGGT GAAGGGAAACA GTGCTCCGCA AGGTTATCCC TGCCCCAGGC AGTCCAATT 360
 TCACTCTGCA GATTCTCTCT GGCTCTAACT ACCCCAGATA ACAAGGAGTG AATGGAGAAT 420
 AGCACGGGCT TTAGGGCCAA TCAGACATTA CTTAGAAAAA TTCTCTACTAC ATGGTTTATG 480
 35 TAAACTTGAA GATGAATGAT TCGGAACCTCC CCCAAAAGGG CTCACACAAT GCCATGCATA 540
 AAGAGGGCCC CTGTAATTTC AGGTTTICAGA ACCCGAAGTG AAGGGGTCA GCGACGGGGT 600
 ACGGGGGAAA CTCACAGCTT TCGCCCACCG AGAGGACAAA GGTCTGGAC ACACCTCAAAC 660
 40 TGGCTCCGGA TCTTGGCTGG ATCGGACTCT CAGGGTGGAG GAGACACAAG CACACGAGCT 720
 GCCCAGCGTG TCCCCAGCCC TCCCACCGCT GGTCCCCGGCT GCCAGGAGGC TGGCCGCTGG 780
 CGGGAAAGGGG CGGGAAACCC TCAGACCCCC GCGGAGACAG CAGCCCCCTT GTTCCCTCAGC 840
 45 CGGGTGGCTT TTTTTTCCCC TGCTCTCCCA GGGGACAGAC ACCACGGCCC CACCCCTCAC 900
 GCCCCACCTC CCTGGGGGAT CCTTCCCCC CCAGCCCTGA AAGCTTAAT CCTGGAGCTT 960
 TCTGCACACC CCCCCACCCC TCCCCCCCAA GCTTCTAAAA AAAGAAAGGT GCAAAGTTG 1020
 50 GTCCAGGATA GAAAAATCAC TGATCAAAGG CAGGGCATAAC TTCTCTTGG CGGGACGGCTA 1080
 TATATAACGT GATGAGGGCA CGGGCTGGGG AGACCCACCG GAGCGCTCGC CCAGCCCCC 1140

5 CCTCCAAGCC CCTGAGGTTT CGGGGACCA CA ATG AAC AAG TTC CTG TGC TGC 1193
 Met Asn Lys Leu Leu Cys Cys
 -20 -15

10 GCG CTC GTG GTAACTCCCT GGGCCAGCCG ACGGGTGCCT GGCCTGGG 1242
 Ala Leu Val

15 GAGGCTGCTG CCACCTGGTC TCCCAACCTC CCAGCCGACC GGCAGGGAGA AGGCTCCACT 1302
 CGCTCCCTCC CAGG 1316

20 Sequence number: 2

Length of sequence: 9898

25 Sequence Type: nucleic acid

Strandedness: double

30 Topology: linear

Molecular type: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-2)

35 Sequence:

GCTTACTTTG TGCCAAATCT CATTAGGCTT AACGTAATAAC AGGACTTTGA GTCAAATGAT 60
 ACTGTTGCAC ATAAGAACAA ACCTATTTTC ATGCTAAGAT GATGCCACTG TGTTCCTTTC 120
 40 TCCTTCTAG TTT CTG GAC ATC TCC ATT AAG TGG ACC ACC CAG GAA ACG TTT 171
 Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe

45 -10 -5 1

50 CCT CCA AAG TAC CTT CAT TAT GAC GAA GAA ACC TCT CAT CAG CTG TTG 219
 Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu

5 10 15

55

5	TGT GAC AAA TGT CCT CCT GGT ACC TAC CTA AAA CAA CAC TGT ACA GCA Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala	267
20	20 25 30 35	
10	AAG TGG AAC ACC GTG TGC GCC CCT TGC CCT GAC CAC TAC TAC ACA GAC Lys Trp Lys Thr Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp	315
15	40 45 50	
20	AGC TGG CAC ACC AGT GAC GAG TGT CTA TAC TGC ACC CCC GTG TGC AAG Ser Trp His Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys	363
25	55 60 65	
30	GAG CTG CAG TAC GTC AAG CAG GAG TGC AAT CGC ACC CAC AAC CGC GTG Glu Leu Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val	411
35	70 75 80	
40	TGC GAA TGC AAG GAA GGG CGC TAC CTT GAG ATA GAG TTC TGC TTG AAA Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys	459
45	85 90 95	
50	CAT AGG AGC TGC CCT CCT CGA TTT CGA GTG GTG CAA CCT G GTACGTGTCA His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala	509
55	100 105 110	
55	ATGTGCAGCA AAATTAATTA GGATCATGCA AAGTCAGATA GTTGTGACAG TTTAGGAGAA	569

5 CACTTTGTT CTGATGACAT TATAGGATAG CAAATTGCAA AGGTAATGAA ACCTGCCAGG 629
 TAGGTACTAT GTGTCGGAG TGCCTCCAAA GGACCATTCGC TCAGAGGAAT ACTTTGCCAC 689
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 10 ATACCTCTAT ATTCACATTC AGCATGGACA CCTTCAAACT GCAGCACTT TTGACAAACA 869
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 15 GCTAACATA ACCAGTTATA ATTAATTATG TAAAAAATGA GAATGGTCAG CGGAATTGCA 989
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 35 ACTGTCAAAT GTGCCAGGT GGCAAAATCA CTCCCTGGTG AGAACAGGGT CATCAATGCT 1589
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 45 GGGTGTGGAA TCCCCTCAGA TAAAAGCAA TCCATGTAAT TCATTCACTA AGTTGTATAT 1949
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 50 AAATCACAAG GATCTTTCTT AAATAAGTAA GAAAATCTGT TTCTAGAATG AAGCAAGCAG 2069
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5 GGGATTTATT TACCTCTCCC TCCCTAAAAA CCCACACAGC GCTTCCTCTT GGGAAATAAG 2189
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30 Gly Thr Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr

115

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5

155

160

165

10

AGT GAA TCA ACT CAA AAA TGT GGA ATA G GTAATTACAT TCCAAAATAC 4715

Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Cys Gly Ile

170

175

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180 185

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45 GAC AAT TTG CCT GGC ACC AAA GTA AAC GCA GAG AGT GTA GAG AGG ATA 6843
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 50 205 210 215

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5 Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys Leu

220 225 230 235

10 TGG AAA CAT CAA AAC AAA GAC CAA GAT ATA GTC AAG AAG ATC ATC CAA G 6940

Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile Ile Gln

15 240 245 250

20 GTATGATAAT CTAAAATAAA AAGATCAATC AGAAATCAA GACACCTATT TATCATAAAC 7000

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20 ATGAATATAA ATGATGTGAA CACTTATCTG GGCTTTTGCT TTATGCAG AT ATT GAC 8676

Asp Ile Asp

30 CTC TGT GAA AAC ACC GTG CAG CGG CAC ATT GGA CAT GCT AAC CTC ACC 8724
 Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr
 255 260 265 270

45 GGA GCA GAA GAC ATT GAA AAA ACA ATA AAG CCA TGC AAA CCC AGT GAC 8820
 Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp
 290 295 300

CAG ATC CTG AAG CTG CTC AGT TTG TGG CGA ATA AAA AAT GCC GAC CAA 8868

5 Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln

305

310

315

10 GAC ACC TTG AAG CGC CTA ATG CAC GCA CTA AAG CAC TCA AAG ACC TAC 8916

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320

325

330

15

CAC TTT CCC AAA ACT GTC ACT CAG AGT CTA AAG AAG ACC ATC AGG TTC 8964

His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe

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335 340 345 350

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CTT CAC AGC TTC ACA ATG TAC AAA TTG TAT CAG AAG TTA TTT TTA GAA 9012

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375

380

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TGCC ACAGGG TACT AAA AGA AACT ATGATG TGG AGAA AGG ACT AAC ATCT CCT CC AA TAA 9234

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CCT TACT AAA TAT GGG AAT G TCT AACT TAA AT AGC TTG G GAT CC CAG CT AT GCT AGAGG 9414

CTT TATTAG AA AGCC ATAT TTT TTCT GT AAA ACT TACT AAT AT AT CTG TA AC ACT ATT 9474

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5 Ile Gln Asp Ile Asp Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile
 250 255 260
 10 Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu
 265 270 275
 15 Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr
 280 285 290
 20 Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Ser
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 310 315 320
 30 Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr
 325 330 335
 35 Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe
 340 345 350
 40 Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Met Ile Gly
 355 360 365
 45 Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu
 370 375 380

Sequence number: 4

Length of sequence: 1206

Sequence Type: nucleic acid

Strandedness: single stranded

Topology: linear

Molecular type: cDNA

Sequence:

5	ATGAACAACT	TCCTCTCGTG	CCGGCTCGTG	TTTCTGGACA	TCTCCATTAA	GTGGACCACC	60
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10	TGTGACAAAT	GTCCCTCCTGG	TACCTACCTA	AAACAACACT	GTACAGCAAA	GTGGAAGACC	180
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	CACAACCGCG	TGTGCGAATG	CAAGGAAGGG	CGCTACCTTG	AGATAGAGTT	CTGCTTGAAA	360
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30	CTGTGTGAGG	AGGCATTCTT	CAGGTTTGCT	GTTCCTACAA	AGTTTACCCC	TAACTGGCTT	660
	AGTGTCTTGG	TAGACAATT	GCCTGGCACC	AAAGTAAACG	CAGAGAGTGT	AGAGAGGATA	720
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40	GTCCAGGGGG	ACATTGGACA	TGCTAACCTC	ACCTTCGAGC	AGCTTCGTAG	CTTGATGGAA	900
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	ACCTTGAAGG	GCCTAATGCA	CCCACCTAAAG	CACTCAAAGA	CGTACCACTT	TCCCCAAACT	1080
50	GTCACTCAGA	GTCTAAAGAA	GACCATCAGG	TTCCCTTCACA	GCTTCACAAT	GTACAAATTG	1140
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55	TTATAA					1206	

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

5

(i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: SNOW BRAND MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD.
- (B) STREET: 1-1, NAEBOCHO 6-CHOME
- (C) CITY: HIGASHI-KU, SAPPORO-SHI
- (D) STATE: HOKKAIDO
- (E) COUNTRY: JP
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): NONE

10

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: NOVEL DNA AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING PROTEIN
USING THE DNA

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(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4

20

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

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(v) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: EP 97935810.8

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: JP 235928/96
- (B) FILING DATE: 19-AUG-1996

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1316 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-1)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CTGGAGACAT ATAACATTGAA CACTTGGCCC TGATGGGAA GCAGCTCTGC AGGGACTTTT 60
 TCAGCCATCT GTAAACAATT TCAGTGGCAA CCCCGAAACT GTAAATCCATG AATGGGACCA 120
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 CCCTAGAGCA AAGTGCCAA CTCTGTGCGA TAGCTTGAGG CTAGTGGAAA GACCTCGAGG 240
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 CGGGTGGCTT TTTTTTCCCCC TGCTCTCCCA GGGGACAGAC ACCACCGCCC CACCCCTCAC 900
 GCCCCACCTC CCTGGGGGAT CCTTTCCGCC CCAGCCCTGA AACCGTTAAT CCTGGAGCTT 960
 TCTGCACACC CCCCCGACCGC TCCCCGCCAA GCTTCCTAAA AAAGAAAAGGT GCAAAGTTG 1020
 GTCCAGGATA GAAAATGAC TGATCAAAGG CAGGCGATAC TTCTGTGTC CGGGACGCTA 1080
 TATATAACGT GATGAGGCCA CGGGCTGCGG AGACGCACCG GAGCGCTCGC CCAGCCGGCG 1140
 CCTCCAAGCC CCTGAGGTTT CGGGGACCA CA ATG AAC AAG TTG CTG TGC TGC 1193
 Met Asn Lys Leu Leu Cys Cys
 -20 -15

GCG CTC GTG GTAAGTCCCT GGGCCAGCCG ACGGGTGCCG GGCACCTGGG

1242

55

Ala Leu Val

GAGGCTGCTG CCACCTGGTC TCCCAACCTC CCAGCGGACC GGCGGGGAGA AGGCTCCACT 1302
 CGCTCCCTCC CAGG 1316

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 9898 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: genomic DNA (human OCIF genomic DNA-2)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

15 GCTTACTTTG TGCCAAATCT CATTAGGCTT AAGGTAATAC AGGACTTTGA GTCAAATGAT 60
 ACTGTTGCAC ATAAGAACAA ACCTATTTTC ATGCTAAGAT GATGCCACTG TGTTCCCTTC 120
 TCCTTCTAG TTT CTG GAC ATC TCC ATT AAG TGG ACC ACC CAG GAA ACG TTT 171
 Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe
 -10 -5 1

20 CCT CCA AAG TAC CTT CAT TAT GAC GAA GAA ACC TCT CAT CAG CTG TTG 219
 Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu
 5 10 15

25 TGT GAC AAA TGT CCT CCT GGT ACC TAC CTA AAA CAA CAC TGT ACA GCA 267
 Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala
 20 25 30 35

30 AAG TGG AAG ACC GTG TGC GCC CCT TGC CCT GAC CAC TAC TAC ACA GAC 315
 Lys Trp Lys Thr Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp
 40 45 50

35 AGC TGG CAC ACC AGT GAC GAG TGT CTA TAC TGC AGC CCC GTG TGC AAG 363
 Ser Trp His Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys
 55 60 65

40 GAG CTG CAG TAC GTC AAG CAG GAG TGC AAT CGC ACC CAC AAC CGC GTG 411
 Glu Leu Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val
 70 75 80

45 TGC GAA TGC AAG GAA GGG CGC TAC CTT GAG ATA GAG TTC TGC TTG AAA 459
 Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys
 85 90 95

50 CAT AGG AGC TGC CCT CCT GGA TTT GGA GTG GTG CAA GCT G GTACGTGTCA 509
 His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala
 100 105 110

ATGTGCAGCA AAATTAATTA GGATCATGCA AAGTCAGATA GTTGTGACAG TTTAGGAGAA 569
 CACTTTGTT CTGATGACAT TATAGGATAG CAAATTGAA AGGTAATGAA ACCTGCCAGG 629
 TAGGTACTAT GTGTCCTGGAG TGCTTCCAAAG GGACCATGGC TCAAGAGGAAT ACTTTGCCAC 689
 TACAGGCCAA TTTAATGACA AATCTCAAT GCAGCAAATT ATTCTCTCAT GAGATGCATG 749
 ATGGTTTTTT TTTTTTTTT TAAAGAAAACA AACTCAAGTT GCACATTGGA TAGTTGATCT 809
 ATACCTCTAT ATTTCACTTC AGCATGGACA CCTTCAAACT GCAGCAGTT TTGACAAACA 869
 TCAGAAATGT TAATTTATAC CAAGAGAGTA ATTATGCTCA TATTAATGAG ACTCTGGAGT 929
 GCTAACAAATA AGCAGTTATA ATTAAATTATG TAAAAAAATGA GAATGGTGAG GGGATTGCA 989
 TTTCATTATT AAAAACAAAGG CTAGTTCTTC CTTTAGCATG GGAGCTGAGT GTTTGGGAGG 1049
 GTAAGGACTA TAGCAGAATC TCTTCATGA GCTTATTCTT TATCTTAGAC AAAACAGATT 1109
 GTCAAGCCAA GAGCAAGCAC TTGCTTATAA ACCAAGTGCT TTCTCTTTG CATTGGAC 1169
 AGCATTTGGTC AGGGCTCATG TGTTATTGAAT CTTTTAAACC AGTAACCCAC GMTTTTTTC 1229
 TGCCACATTG GCGAAGCTTC AGTGCAGCCCT ATAACCTTTC ATAGCTTGAG AAAATTAAGA 1289
 GTATCCACTT ACTTAGATGG AAGAAGTAAT CAGTATAGAT TCTGATGACT CAGTTGAA 1349

55

5 CAGTGTCTCT CAACTGAAGC CCTGCTGATA TTTTAAGAAA TATCTGGATT CCTAGGCTGG 1409
 ACTCCCTTTT GTGGGCAGCT GTCCCTGCGCA TTGTAGAAATT TTGGCAGCAC CCCTGGACTC 1469
 TAGCCACTAG ATACCAATAG CAGTCCCTTC CCCATGTGAC AGCCAAAAT GTCTTCAGAC 1529
 ACTGTCAAAT GTGCCAGGT GGCAAAATCA CTCCCTGGTT AGAACAGGGT CATCAATGCT 1589
 AAGTATCTGT AACTATTTTA ACTCTCAAAA CTTGTGATAAT ACAAAAGTCTA AATTATTAGA 1649
 CGACCAATAC TTTAGGTTTA AAGGCATACA AATGAAACAT TCAAAATCA AAATCTATTG 1709
 TGTTTCTCAA ATAGTGAATC TTATAAAATT AATCACAGAA GATGCAATT GCATCAGAGT 1769
 CCCTTAAAT TCTCTCTCGT ATGAGTATT GAGGGAGGAA TTGGTGTAGAT TTCCCTACTTT 1829
 CTATTGGATG GTACTTTGAG ACTCAAAGC TAAGCTAAGT TGTGTGTGTC TCAGGGTGGC 1889
 GGGTGTGAA TCCCATCAGA TAAAGCAA TCCATGTAAT TCATTCTAGTA AGTTGTATAT 1949
 10 GTAGAAAAT GAAAAGTGGG CTATGCAGCT TGGAAGCTAG AGAAATTGTA AAAATAATGG 2009
 AAATCACAG GATCTTCTTAA AATAAGTAA GAAAATCTGT TTGTAGAATG AAGCAAGCAG 2069
 GCAGCAGAA GACTCAGAAC AAAAGTACAC ATTTTACTCT GTGTACACTG GCAGCACAGT 2129
 GGGATTATT TACCTCTCCC TCCCTAAAC CCCACACAGC GGTCCTCTT GGGAAATAAG 2189
 AGGTTTCCAG CCCAAAGAGA AGGAAGACT ATGTGGTGT ACTCTAAAAA GTATTTAATA 2249
 ACCGTTTGTG TGTTGCTGTT GCTGTTTGA AATCAGATTG TCTCTCTCC ATATTTTATT 2309
 15 TACTTCATC TGTTAATTCC TGTGAAATT CTTAGAGCAA GCATGGTGAAT TTCTCAACTG 2369
 TAAAGCCAAA TTCTCCATC ATTATAATT CACATTGTC CTGGCAGGT ATAATTTTTA 2429
 TATTCCACT GATAATAAGGAAATC ATTACTTAAAGT TGAGATAGTC TTTCATCAA 2489
 AAAGTACCAT CAGTTATAGA GGGAAAGTCAT GTTCATGTT AGGAAGGTCA TTAGATAAAG 2549
 CTTCTGAATA TATTATGAA CATTAGTCT GTCACTTCTTA GATTCTTTT GTAAATAAAC 2609
 TTAAAGCTC AACTTACATC AAAGAAATAT CTGACACATA TGAACCTCTC ATTAGGATGC 2669
 20 AGGAGAAAGAC CCAAGCCACA GATATGTC TGAAAGAATG ACAAAGATTCT TAGGCCCGGC 2729
 ACGGTGGCTC ACATCTGTA TCTCAAGAGT TTGAGAGGTCA AAGGGGGCA GATCACCTGA 2789
 GGTCAAGGAGT TCAAGACCAAC CCTGGCCAAAC ATGATGAAAC CCTGCCTCTA CTAAAATAC 2849
 AAAAATTAGC AGGGCATGGT GGTGCACTGCC TGCACCCCTA GCTACTCAGG AGGCTGAGAC 2909
 AGGAGAAATCT CTTGAAACCTC CGAGGCGGAG GTTGTGGTGA GCTGAGATCC CTCTACTGCA 2969
 CTCCAGCCTG GGTGACAGAG ATGAGACTC CTGCTGGCGG CGGGCCCCCCC CTTCCTCCCC 3029
 AAAAAGATTG TTCTTCATGC AGAACATACG GCAGTCACAA AAGGGAGACC TGGTCCAGG 3089
 25 TGTCCAAGTC ACTTATTCG AGTAAATTAG CAATGAAAGA ATGCACTGGA ATCCCTGCC 3149
 AAATACCTCT CCTTATGATA TTGTAGAATG TGATATAGG TTGTATCCCA TTAAAGGAGT 3209
 AGGATCTAGT AGGAAAGTAC TAAAACAAA CACACAAACA GAAAACCTCTC TTGCTTTGT 3269
 AAGGTGGTTC CTAAGATAAT GTCACTGAA TGCTGGAAAT AATTTTAAT ATGTGAAGGT 3329
 TTAGGTGTG GTTTTCCCTC CCTGTTCTTT TTTCCTGCCA GCCCTTGTCA ATTTCAGCAG 3389
 GTCAATGAAT CATGTAGAAA GAGACAGGGAG ATGAAACTAG AACCACTCCA TTTCCTCCCC 3449
 30 TTTTTATTT TCTGGTTTG GTAAAGATA CAATGGGTA GGAGGTTGAG ATTATAAAAT 3509
 GAAGTTTAAAT AAGTTTCTGT AGCTTTGAT TTCTCTTTTC ATATTGTTA TCTTCATCAA 3569
 GCCAGAATTG GCCTGTAAGA TCTACATATC GATATTGAAAG TCTAAATCTG TTCAACTAGC 3629
 TTACACTAGA TGGAGATATT TTCATATTCA GATACACTGG AATGTATGAT CTAGCCATGC 3689
 GTAAATAGT CAAGTGTGTT AAGGTATTAA TTTCCTTAAAGT CGTCTTTAGT TGTGGACTGG 3749
 TTCAAGTTTT TCTGCCAATG ATTTCTCCTAA ATTATTAATC TATTTTCCCA TCATGAAGTA 3809
 35 AAATGCCCTT CGACTCACCTT CCGTTACTA TGAGCTTAA CTGCTGTTTAAACAGTTA 3869
 AGCAATAGGT ATATCATCTT CGGTTACTA TGAGCTTAA CTGCTGTTTAAACAGTTA 3929
 GTCAAGGTT AGCATACTTA GGAGTTGCTT CACAATAGG ATTCAAGGAA GAAAGAATCT 4049
 CAGTAGAAC TGATTGGAAAT TTAATGATGC AGCATTCAAT GGGTACTAAT TTCAAAGAAT 4109
 GATATTACAG CAGACACACA GCAGTTATCT TGATTTCTA GGAATAATTG TATGAAGAAT 4169
 ATGGCTGACA ACACGGCTT ACTGCCACTC AGCGGGAGGT GGACTAATGA ACACCCCTACC 4229
 40 CTTCTTCTTCTT TTCTCTCAC ATTTCATGAG CGTTTTGTAG GTAAACGAGAA ATTGACTTG 4289
 CATTGCAATT ACAAGGAGGA GAAACTGGCA AAGGGATGTA TGTTGGAAGT TTGTTCTGT 4349
 CTAATGAAGT GAAAATGAA ATGCTAGAG TTTTGTGCAA CATAATAGTA GCAGTAAAAA 4409
 CCAAGTCAAAGTCTTCA AAGTGTGTT AAGAGGGCAT CTGCTGGAA ACGATTGAG 4469
 GAGAGGTAC TAAATTGCTT GGTATTTCCTC GTAG GA ACC CCA GAG CGA AAT ACA 4523
 Gly Thr Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr
 45 115

GTT	TGC	AAA	AGA	TGT	CCA	GAT	GGG	TTC	TTC	TCA	AAT	GAG	ACG	TCA	TCT	4571
Val	Cys	Lys	Arg	Cys	Pro	Asp	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ser	Asn	Glu	Thr	Ser	Ser	
120					125					130					135	

50 AAA GCA CCC TGT AGA AAA CAC ACA AAT TGC AGT GTC TTT GGT CTC CTG 4619
 Lys Ala Pro Cys Arg Lys His Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Phe Gly Leu Leu
 140 145 150

CTA	ACT	CAG	AAA	GGA	AAT	GCA	ACA	CAC	GAC	AAC	ATA	TGT	TCC	GGA	AAC	4667
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Leu Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Ala Thr His Asp Asn Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn
 155 160 165

5 AGT GAA TCA ACT CAA AAA TGT GGA ATA G GTAATTACAT TCCAAAATAC 4715
 Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Cys Gly Ile
 170 175

10 GTCTTTGTAC GATTTGTAG TATCATCTCT CTCTCTGAGT TGAAACACAAG GCCTCCAGCC 4775
 ACATTCTGG TCAAACCTAC ATTTCCCTT TCTTGAATCT TAACCAGCTA AGGCTACTCT 4835
 CGATGATTA CTGCTAAAGC TACCACTCAG AATCTCTCAA AAACTCATCT TCTCACAGAT 4895
 AACACCTCAA AGCTTGTAGTT TCTCTCCCTT CACACTGAAA TCAAATCTTG CCCATAGGCA 4955
 AAGGGCAGTG TCAAGTGTG CACTGAGATG AAATTAGGAG AGTCCAAACT GTAGAATTCA 5015
 CGTTGTGTGT TATTACTTTC ACGAATGTCT GTATTATTAA CTAAGTATA TATTGGCAC 5075
 TAAGAAGCAA AGTGATATAA ACATGATGAC AAATTAGGCC AGGCATGGTG GCTTACTCT 5135
 ATAATCCCAA CATTGGGGG GCCAAAGGTA GGCAGATCAC TTGAGGTCAG GATTCAGAAGA 5195
 CCAGCCTGAC CAACATGGT AACACCTGTC TCTACTAAAGA ATACAAAAAT TAGCTGGCA 5255
 15 TGGTAGCAGG CACTCTAGT ACCAGCTACT CAGGGCTGAG TGACACTG CACTCCAGTC TGGGCAACAG 5315
 CAGGAGATGG AGGTTGAGT GAGCTGAGAT TGACACTG CACTCCAGTC TGGGCAACAG 5375
 AGCAAGATT CATCACACAC ACACACACAC ACACACACAC ACACATTAGA ATATGTGTACT 5435
 TGGCTTTGTT ACCTATGGT TTAGTGCATC TATTGCATGG AACTTCCAAG CTACTCTGGT 5495
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 CACTAGACTA ATCTCAGCC TTCACTCAA GACACATTAC ACTAAAGATG ATTTCGTTTT 5675
 20 TTGTGTTAA TCAAGCAATG GTATAAACCA GCTTGAATCT CCCAAACAG TTTTCGTAC 5735
 TACAAAGAAG TTATGAAGC AGAGAAATGT GAATTGATAT ATATATGAGA TTCTAACCCA 5795
 GTTCCAGCAT TGTTTCATTC TGTAATTGAA ATCATAGACA AGCCATTAA GCCTTGGCTT 5855
 TCTTATCTAA AAAAAGAAAAA AAAAATGAA AGGAAGGGGT ATTAAAGGA GTGATCAAT 5915
 TTTAACATTC TCTTTAATA ATTCAATTAA ATTCAATTAA ATTTCATTTT ATTGTGCACT 5975
 TACTATGTGG TACTGTGCTA TAGAGGCTTT AACATTTATA AAAACACTGT GAAAGTTGCT 6035
 25 TCAAGATGAAT ATAGGTAGTAA GAAAGGCAGA ACTAGTATTC AAAGCCAGGT CTGATGAATC 6095
 CAAACACAAA CACCCATTAC TCCCATTTTC TGGACATAC TTACTCTACC CAGATGCTCT 6155
 GGGCTTTGTA ATGCTATGT AAATAACATA GTTTTATGTT TGTTTATTTT CCTATGTAAT 6215
 GTCTACTTAT ATATCTGTAT CTATCTCTG CTTTGTCTTAA AAAGGTAAAC TATGTGTCTA 6275
 AATGTGGCA AAAAATACA CACTTCTCA AATTACTGTT CAAATTCCCTT TAACTCAGTG 6335
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 30 ATTTCACTCT AATTAGACAT TTACTAAACT TTCTCTGAA AACATGCC AAAAAGAAC 6515
 ATTAGAACAC ACGTAAGCTC AGTTGGCTC TGCCACTAAG ACCAGCCAAC AGAACCTTG 6575
 TTTTATTCAAA ACTTTGCAATT TTAGCATATT TTATCTGGAA AAATTCAATT GTGTTGGTTT 6635
 TTTGTTTTCG TTGTGATTGA ATAGACTCTC AGAAATCCAA TTGTTGAGTA ATCTCTGG 6695
 GTTTCTAAC CTTCTTTAG AT GTT ACC CTG TGT GAG GAG GCA TTC TTC AGG 6747

35 Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg
 180 185

TTT GCT GTT CCT ACA AAG TTT ACG CCT AAC TGG CTT AGT GTC TTG GTC 6795
 Phe Ala Val Pro Thr Lys Phe Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val
 190 195 200

40 GAC AAT TTG CCT GGC ACC AAA GTA AAC GCA GAG AGT GTA GAG AGG ATA 6843
 Asp Asn Leu Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Arg Ile
 205 210 215

45 AAA CGG CAA CAC AGC TCA CAA GAA CAG ACT TTC CAG CTG CTG AAG TTA 6891
 Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys Leu
 220 225 230 235

TGG AAA CAT CAA AAC AAA GAC CAA GAT ATA GTC AAG AAG ATC ATC CAA G 6940
 Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile Ile Gln
 240 245 250

50 GTATGATAAT CTAAAATAAA AAGATCAATC AGAAATCAA GACACCTATT TATCATAAC 7000
 CAGGAACAG ACTGCATGTA TTGTTAGTGT TGTTGGATCTT GTTCCCTGT TGGAATCATT 7060
 GTTGGACTGA AAAAGTTCC ACCTGATAAT GTAGATGTGA TTCCACAAAC AGTTATACAA 7120
 GGTGTTGTC TCACCCCTGC TCCCCAGTTT CCTTGTAAAG TATGTTGAC ACTCTAAGAG 7180
 AAGAGAAATG CATTGAGG CAGGGCTGTA TCTCAGGGAG TCGCTTCCAG ATCCCTAAC 7240

5 GCTTCTGAA GCAGCCCCCTC TAGACCACCA AGGAGAACGCT CTATAACCAC TTTGTATCTT 7300
 ACATTGACCC TCTACCAAGA AGCTCTGTTG TATTTACTG GTAATTCTCT CCAGGTAGGC 7360
 TTTCTGAGC TTACAAATAT GTTCTTATTA ATCCTCATGA TATGGCTGCA ATTAAAATTA 7420
 TTTTAATGCC ATATGTTATG AGAATTAATG AGATAAAATC TGAAAAGTGT TTGAGCTCT 7480
 TGTAGGAAAA AGCTAGTTAC AGCAAAATGT TCTCACATCT TATAAGTTA TATAAAGATT 7540
 CTCCCTTACA AATGGTGTGA GAGAGAACCA GAGAGAGATA GGGAGAGAG TGTAAGAA 7600
 TCTGAAGAAA AGGAGTTCA TCCAGTGTGG ACTGTAAGCT TTACGACACA TGATGAAAG 7660
 AGTTCTGACT TCAGTAAGCA TTGGGAGGAC ATGCTAGAAG AAAAGGAGG AAGAGTTMCC 7720
 ATAATGAGA CAGGGTCAGT GAGAAATTC TTCAAGGCTCT CACAGTAGT TAAATGACTG 7780
 TATAGTCTTG CACTACCTA AAAAACCTCA AGTATCTGA ACCGGGGCAA CAGATTCTAG 7840
 GAGACCAACG TCTTGTGAGG CTGATTGCTT TTGCTTATGC AAAGAGTAA CTTTTATGTT 7900
 TTGAGCAAC CAAAAGTATT CTTGAACGT ATAATTAGCC CTGAAGCCGA AAGAAAAGAG 7960
 AAAATCAGAG ACCGTTAGAA TTGGAAGGCA CCAAAATCCC TATTTATAA ATGAGGACAT 8020
 TTTAACCCAG AAAGATGAC CGATTGGCTAC AGATACTAG TGACTCATG 8080
 CATTAAATAGA AATGTTAGTT CCTCCCTCTT AGGTTTGCTC CCTAGCTTAT TACTGAAATA 8140
 TTCTCTAGGC TGTCGTGTC CTTTAGTTC TCGACCTCAT GTCTTGTAGT TTTCAGATAT 8200
 CCTCCTCATG GAGGTAGTCC TCTGGTGTCA TGTGTATCTT TAAAGGCTA GTTACGGCAA 8260
 TTAACCTATC AACTAGCGCC TACTAATGAA ACTTTGTATT ACAAAAGTAGC TAACTGAAAT 8320
 ACTTTCCCTT TTTCCTGAA TGTTATGGT GTAAATTCTC AAACCTTTTC TTGAAAAGCT 8380
 GAGAGTGTG TGTCCTTATTT TCTACTGTT ATTTTCAAA TTAGGAGCTT CTTCCAAAGT 8440
 TTCTGTGGAT GCCAAAAATA TATAGCATAAT TATCTTATTA TAACAAAAAA TATTTATCTC 8500
 AGTTCTTAGA AATAAAATGGT GTCACTTAAC TCCCTCTCAA AAGAAAAGGT TATCATTGAA 8560
 20 ATATAATTAA GAAATTCTGC AAGAACCTT TGCCCTCACGC TTGTTTATG ATGGCATTGG 8620
 ATGAATATAA ATGATGTGAA CACTTATCTG GGCTTTGCT TTATGCAG AT ATT GAC 8676
 Asp Ile Asp

CTC TGT GAA AAC AGC GTG CAG CGG CAC ATT GGA CAT GCT AAC CTC ACC 8724
 leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr
 255 260 265 270

25 TTC GAG CAG CTT CGT AGC TTG ATG GAA AGC TTA CCG GGA AAG AAA GTG 8772
 Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val
 275 280 285

30 GGA GCA GAA GAC ATT GAA AAA ACA ATA AAG GCA TGC AAA CCC AGT GAC 8820
 Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp
 290 295 300

35 CAG ATC CTG AAG CTG CTC AGT TTG TGG CGA ATA AAA AAT GGC GAC CAA 8868
 Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln
 305 310 315

GAC ACC TTG AAG GGC CTA ATG CAC GCA CTA AAG CAC TCA AAG ACG TAC 8916
 Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr
 320 325 330

40 CAC TTT CCC AAA ACT GTC ACT CAG AGT CTA AAG AAG ACC ATC AGG TTC 8964
 His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe
 335 340 345 350

45 CTT CAC AGC TTC ACA ATG TAC AAA TTG TAT CAG AAG TTA TTT TTA GAA 9012
 Leu His Ser Phe Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu
 355 360 365

ATG ATA GGT AAC CAG GTC CAA TCA GTA AAA ATA AGC TGC TTA 9054
 Met Ile Gly Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu
 370 375 380

50 TAACTGGAAA TGGCCATTGA GCTGTTCTT CACAATTGGC GAGATCCCAT GGATGAGTAA 9114
 ACTGTTCTC AGGCACCTGA GGCTTTAGT GATATCTTC TCATTACCA TGACTAATT 9174
 TGCCACAGGG TACTAAAGA AACTATGATG TGGAGAAAGG ACTAACATCT CCTCCAATAA 9234
 ACCCCAAATG GTTAATCCAA CTGTCAGATC TGGATCGTTA TCTACTGACT ATATTTTCCC 9294
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 CCTTACTAAA TATGGGAATG TCTAACTTAA ATAGCTTTGG GATTCAGCT ATGCTAGAGG 9414
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5
 ACAGTATTGC TATTTATATT CATTAGATA TAAGATTTGG ACATATTATC ATCCTATAAA 9534
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 TTTCTGTGT GGAGTATTAA TATAATTAA TCTGTATAAG CTGTAAATAC ATTATATAGA 9714
 AAATGCATTA TTTAGTCAT TGTTTAATGT TGGAAAACAT ATGAAATATA AATTATCTGA 9774
 ATATTAGATG CTCTGAGAAA TTGAATGTAC CTTATTTAA AGATTTATG GTTTATAAC 9834
 TATATAAATG ACATTATTAAG AGTTTCAAA TTATTTTTA TTGCTTCTC TGTTGCTTTT 9894
 ATTT 9898

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 401 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Asn Asn Leu Leu Cys Cys Ala Leu Val Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser
 20 -20 -15 -10
 Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu His
 25 -5 1 5
 Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro
 10 15 20
 Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala Lys Trp Lys Thr
 25 30 35
 25 Val Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Trp His
 40 45 50
 Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Pro Val Cys Lys Glu Leu
 55 60 65
 Gln Tyr Val Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val Cys
 70 75 80
 30 Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys
 85 90 95
 His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala Gly Thr
 100 105 110
 Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr Val Cys Lys Arg Cys Pro Asp Gly Phe Phe
 115 120 125
 35 Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ser Lys Ala Pro Cys Arg Lys His Thr Asn
 130 135 140
 Cys Ser Val Phe Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Gln Lys Gly Asn Ala Thr
 145 150 155
 His Asp Asn Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Cys
 160 165 170
 Gly Ile Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg Phe Ala
 175 180 185
 40 Val Pro Thr Lys Phe Thr Pro Asn Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val Asp
 190 195 200
 Asn Leu Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Arg Ile
 205 210 215
 Lys Arg Gln His Ser Ser Gln Glu Gln Thr Phe Gln Leu Leu Lys
 220 225 230
 45 Leu Trp Lys His Gln Asn Lys Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Lys Lys Ile
 235 240 245
 Ile Gln Asp Ile Asp Leu Cys Glu Asn Ser Val Gln Arg His Ile
 250 255 260
 Gly His Ala Asn Leu Thr Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu
 265 270 275
 50 Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Lys Val Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr
 280 285 290
 Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys Pro Ser Asp Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Ser
 295 300 305

5
 Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu
 310 315 320
 Met His Ala Leu Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr
 325 330 335
 Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe
 340 345 350
 Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Met Ile Gly
 355 360 365
 10 Asn Gln Val Gln Ser Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Leu
 370 375 380

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1206 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

25 ATGAACAAT TGCTGTGCTG CGCGCTCGTG TTTCTGGACA TCTCCATTAA GTGGACCACC 60
 CAGGAAACGT TTCCCTCCAAA GTACCTTCAT TATGACGAAG AAACCTCTCA TCAGCTGTTG 120
 TGTGACAAAT GTCCCTCTGG TACCTACCTA AAACAACACT GTACAGCAAA GTGGAAGACC 180
 GTGTGCCCCC CTTGCCCTGA CCACTACTAC ACAGACAGCT GGCACACCAG TGACGAGTGT 240
 CTATACTGCA GCCCCGTGTG CAAGGAGCTG CAGTACGTCA AGCAGGAGTG CAATCGCACC 300
 CACAACCGCG TGTGCGAATG CAAGGAAGGG CGCTACCTTG AGATAGAGTT CTGCTTGAAGA 360
 30 CATAGGAGCT GCCCTCCTGG ATTTGGAGTG GTGCAAGCTG GAACCCCCAGA GCGAAATACA 420
 GTTTGCAAAA GATGTCAGA TGGGTTCTTC TCAAATGAGA CGTCATCTAA AGCACCCCTGT 480
 AGAAAACACA CAAATTGCAAG TGTCTTTGGT CTCCCTGCTAA CTGAGAAAGG AAATGCAACA 540
 CACGACAACA TATGTTCCGG AAACAGTGAAT TCAACTCAAA AATGTGGAAAT AGATGTTACC 600
 CTGTGTGAGG AGGCATTCTT CAGGTTTGCT GTTCCCTACAA AGTTTACGCC TAACTGGCTT 660
 35 AGTGTCTTGG TAGACAATTT GCCTGGCACCA AAAGTAAACG CAGAGAGTGT AGAGAGGATA 720
 AAACGGCAAC ACAGCTCACA AGAACAGACT TTCCAGCTGC TGAAGTTATG GAAACATCAA 780
 AACAAAGACC AAGATATAGT CAAGAAGATC ATCCAAGATA TTGACCTCTG TGAAAACAGC 840
 GTGCAGCGGC ACATTGGACA TGCTAACCTC ACCTTCGAGC AGCTTCGTAG CTTGATGGAA 900
 AGCTTACCGG GAAAGAAAGT GGGAGCAGAA GACATTGAAA AAACAATAAA GGCATGCAAA 960
 40 CCCAGTGAACC AGATCCTGAA GCTGCTCAGT TTGTGGCGAA TAAAAAATGG CGACCAAGAC 1020
 ACCTTGAAGG GCCTAATGCA CGCACTAAAG CACTCAAAGA CGTACCAACTT TCCCCAAACT 1080
 GTCACTCAGA GTCTAAAGAA GACCATCAGG TTCCTTCACA GCTTCACAAT GTACAAATTG 1140
 TATCAGAAAGT TATTTTTAGA AATGATAGGT AACCAAGGTCC AATCAGTAAA AATAAGCTGC 1200
 TTATAA 1206

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Claims

50 1. A DNA comprising the nucleotide sequences of the Sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in the Sequence Table.

2. The DNA according to claim 1, wherein the Sequence ID No. 1 includes the first exon of the OCIF gene and the Sequence ID No. 2 includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth exons.

55 3. A protein exhibiting the activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts and having the following physicochemical characteristics,
 (a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):

(i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,
(ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:
5 includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 in the Sequence Table,

(c) affinity:
exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and

(d) heat stability:
10 (i) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
(ii) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes.

4. A process for producing a protein exhibiting an activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or maturation of osteoclasts
15 and having the following physicochemical characteristics.

(a) molecular weight (SDS-PAGE):
20 (i) Under reducing conditions: about 60 kD,
(ii) Under non-reducing conditions: about 60 kD and about 120 kD;

(b) amino acid sequence:
25 includes an amino acid sequence of the Sequence ID No. 3 of the Sequence Table,

(c) affinity:
exhibits affinity to a cation exchanger and heparin, and

(d) heat stability:
30 (i) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is reduced when treated with heat at 70°C for 10 minutes or at 56°C for 30 minutes,
(ii) the osteoclastogenesis-inhibitory activity is lost when treated with heat at 90°C for 10 minutes,

the process comprising inserting a DNA including the nucleotide sequences of the sequences No. 1 and No. 2 in
35 the Sequence Table into an expression vector, producing a vector capable of expressing a protein having the
above-mentioned physicochemical characteristics and exhibiting the activity of inhibiting differentiation and/or mat-
uration of osteoclasts, and producing this protein by a genetic engineering technique.

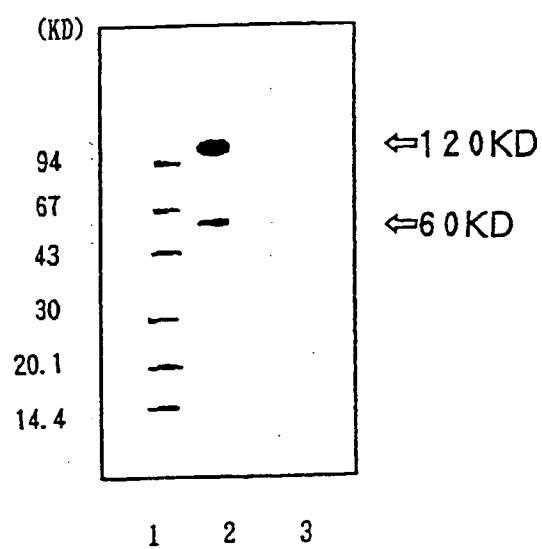
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Figure 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No. PCT/JP97/02859									
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. C1 ⁶ C12N15/00, C12P21/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC											
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. C1 ⁶ C12N15/00, C12P21/00											
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched											
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI, GENETYX-CDROM, BIOSIS											
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Category*</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Cancer Research, (1995), Vol. 55, Toshiyuki Yoneda, et al. "Sumarin suppresses hypercalcemia and osteoclastic bone resorption in nude mice bearing a human squamous cancer" P. 1989-1993</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1 - 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, (1990) Vol. 87 Kukita A. et al. "Osteoinductive factor inhibits formation of human osteoclast-like cells" P. 3023-3026</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">1 - 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	A	Cancer Research, (1995), Vol. 55, Toshiyuki Yoneda, et al. "Sumarin suppresses hypercalcemia and osteoclastic bone resorption in nude mice bearing a human squamous cancer" P. 1989-1993	1 - 4	A	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, (1990) Vol. 87 Kukita A. et al. "Osteoinductive factor inhibits formation of human osteoclast-like cells" P. 3023-3026	1 - 4
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<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.											
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Date of the actual completion of the international search September 29, 1997 (29. 09. 97)		Date of mailing of the international search report October 7, 1997 (07. 10. 97)									
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer Telephone No.									